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10/757,833	01/14/2004	Timothy Dale Van Tassel	03-1201-US	5505

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EXAMINER	
PAUL, DISLER	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/757,833	VAN TASSEL, TIMOTHY DALE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Disler Paul	2615	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/11/04.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-2,4-5,6-7,10-11 and 12,15-17,21 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-2,3-4,6-9 and 11,12,14,16,19 respectively of copending Application No. (10/776,393). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because even though tassel (833) fail to disclose of the first operational amplifier comprising a 50 K linear potentiometer having a variable resistive capacity to variably adjust gain of the audio signal and establish low impedance at said output of first operational amplifier as in regard to claim 12. However, official notice is taken that the concept of having a feedback with variable resistor is commonly known in the art, thus it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary

skill in the art to have modified the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, for the purpose of generating adjusted gain signals.

The "833 claims 1-2,4-5,6-7,10-11 and 12,15-16 are simply broader recitations of the same inventions claimed in "393 claims 1-2,3-4,6-9 and 11,12,14.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 3-6, 8-10,12-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scholz et al. (4,489,439) and Pritchard (US 5,802,182) and Telefrus (6,370,039 B1).

Re claim 1, Scholz et al. disclose an electronic circuit for adding reverberation effects to an audio signal generated from an external high impedance source and passing the reverberated signal at a predetermined impedance for input into an external sound device (fig.1-2; col.6 line 30-35/reverberation created to be added to

transducer), said electronic circuit comprising, in combination: a reverberation effects circuit having pre-amplifier /driver(fig.2 (102,105)) and recovery amplifier sections (col.2 line 55-60; fig.2 (105); fig.4), said pre-amplifier/driver section having an input for receiving therethrough a high impedance signal produced from an external audio source (fig.4 (203)/iron support to input signal).

But, Scholz et al. fail to disclose of the spring reverberation device couple thereinbetween the driver and recovery amplifier. But, Pritchard disclose of a system wherein the spring reverberation device couple thereinbetween the driver and recovery amplifier (fig.7(56); fig.8) for the purpose of creating distortion enhanced signals. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and now Pritchard as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Scholz et al. by incorporating the spring reverberation device couple thereinbetween the driver and recovery amplifier for the purpose of creating distortion enhanced signals.

The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, would have incorporate the further teaching of the driver having a low impedance, high current output for input into said spring reverberation device having an output for passing a low impedance signal to said recovery amplifier section for increasing the impedance of the signal to a level acceptable for input into the external sound

device (fig.2,fig.4/circuit for creating acceptable impedance to external transducer).

The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole teach of a power DC supply circuit for powering said pre-amplifier/driver and recovery amplifier sections of said reverberation effects circuit (fig.4 (6V DC)). However, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, fail to disclose of the further limitation wherein the power supply having means for switching between a dc volt source and an ac volt source. But, Telefus disclose of the limitation of having a power supply with means for alternating or switching between dc volt and ac volt ((col.1 line 55-65; col.2; fig.8,11) for purpose of reducing component count and ease of design. Thus, taking the combine teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, to incorporate the power supply with means for alternating or switching between dc volt and ac volt for reducing component count and ease of design.

But, the combine teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, fail to disclose of the driver amplifier of having an input jack, but official notice is taken the limitation of having an amplifier with an input jack is commonly known in the art, thus it

would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have modified Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, by incorporating the input jack with the driver amplifier for the purpose of providing a connector socket for inserting such audio signal.

Re claim 3, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 1, wherein said pre-amplifier/driver section comprises first and second operational amplifiers each having inverting and non-inverting inputs and an output, each of said outputs comprising a negative feedback loop coupled to said inverting inputs and shunted to ground for setting a predetermined gain value at said output (fig.2-4(102,105)/op am with feedback and connection to ground).

Re claim 4, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 3, wherein said first operational amplifier comprises a switch at said non-inverting input for controlling the audio signal path through said reverberation effects circuit (fig.1 (sw 201))and a path to ground comprising resistive capacity for maintaining an impedance level into said first operational amplifier and keeping the audio source from being loaded (fig.2, second path is grounded) .

Re claim 5, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 3, wherein said negative feedback loop of said first operational

amplifier comprises a resistor (fig.2(102),R134) however, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, fail to disclose of the specific limitation of the resistor being variable with a 50K linear potentiometer having variable resistive capacity to variably adjust gain of the signal and establish low impedance at said output of said first operational amplifier. However, official notice is taken that the concept of having a feedback with variable resistor is commonly known in the art, thus it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, for generating adjusted gain signals.

Re claim 6, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 3, wherein said output of said first operational amplifier is coupled to said non-inverting input of said second operational amplifier, said input comprising a filter for blocking passage of dc signals while allowing passage of the audio signal into said second operational amplifier (fig.2/op am interconnected with filter form with capacitor), said negative feedback loop of said second operational amplifier comprising a resistor arrangement for stabilizing said feedback loop and restoring phase margin to said second operational amplifier (fig.2, with (105)), But, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, fail to disclose of the limitation wherein the feedback loop comprising the resistor/capacitor

arrangement, However, that limitation of having a feedback op am amplifier in a resistor and capacitor arrangement is commonly known in the art, thus official notice is taken it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated such a feedback loop with a resistor/capacitor arrangement for stabilizing the circuit.

Re claim 8, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 1, wherein said recovery amplifier section comprises a single operational amplifier having an inverting input for receiving a reverberated signal from said reverberation device, a non-inverting input shunted to ground and an output comprising a negative feedback loop coupled to said inverting input for setting the reverberated signal at a predetermined gain and impedance for input into the external sound device (fig.2 (105B) for output to transducer, with input and grounded).

Re claim 9, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 8, wherein said negative feedback loop of said single operational amplifier comprises a resistor resistive capacity to have the gain and establish a predetermined impedance of the signal at said output suitable for input into the external sound device (fig.2 (R144)), But, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, fail to disclose of the specific limitation of having the_50K linear

potentiometer having variable resistive capacity to variably adjust gain. But, official notice is taken that having the amplifier arranged in such that there is added of a variable resistor in the feedback loop, is commonly known in the art, thus it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, by incorporating the arrangement of amplifier with a variably resistor for varably adjusting the gain of the signals.

Re claim 10, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 1, wherein said reverberation device comprises a spring configuration (Pritchar, fig.7(56), fig.8); But, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, fail to disclose of the specific limitation wherein the spring configuration comprising a 3-spring configuration operable at an input impedance of 800 ohms and an output impedance of 2575 ohms. However, official notice is taken, that having a manufacture spring being of the specification of a 3-spring configuration operable at an input impedance of 800 ohms and an output impedance of 2575 ohms is commonly known, in the art, thus it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art, to have modified the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, by replacing the spring with the specific being of a 3-spring configuration operable at an input impedance of 800 ohms and an output impedance of 2575 ohms for generating spring reverberating effect.

Re claim 12, Scholz et al. disclose of the method for adding reverberation effects to an audio signal generated from an external high impedance device and passing the reverberated signal at a predetermined impedance for input into an external sound device (fig.1-4), said method comprising the steps of: sending the audio signal into an input of a first operational amplifier having an input shunted to ground (fig.2 (102)) and an output comprising a negative feedback loop coupled to said inverting input for setting a predetermined gain value and impedance at said output (fig.2 (102) with feedback) prior to being coupled to a input of a second operational amplifier having an inverting input shunted to ground (fig.2 (102)); passing the reverberated signal into an inverting input of a single operational amplifier having an input shunted to ground and an output having a negative feedback loop coupled to said inverting input for setting a predetermined gain and impedance acceptable for input into the external sound device (fig.2 (105)).

While, Scholz et al. disclose of the above, He fail to further disclose of the specific of the audio signal into non-inverting input, and inverting input of first operational amplifier shunted to ground and couple to non-inverting input of second amplifier. But, official notice is taken that since, scholz et al. disclose of the identical circuit configurations and wherein only the polarity of the amplifiers

are changed. Thus, changing the polarity would not have produced in unexpected result for the inventions, thus it would have bee obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art, to have modified Scholz et al. by incorporating the changed in the polarity connections of the amplifiers for creating the for enhancing the sound signal effect.

Furthermore, Scholz et al. fail to disclose of the low impedance and high current output for input into the reverberation device having an output for passing therefore a reverberation signal. But, Prichard disclose of a system wherein the low impedance and high current output for input into the reverberation device having an output for passing therefore a reverberation signal (fig.7(56); fig.8) for the purpose of creating distortion enhanced signals. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and now Pritchard as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Scholz et al. by incorporating the low impedance and high current output for input into the reverberation device having an output for passing therefore a reverberation signal for the purpose of creating distortion enhanced signals.

The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, as a whole teach of a power DC supply circuit for powering said pre-amplifier/driver and recovery amplifier sections of said reverberation effects circuit (fig.4 (6V DC)). However, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, fail to disclose

of the further limitation wherein the power supply having means for switching between a dc volt source and an ac volt source. But, Telefus disclose of the limitation of having a power supply with means for alternating or switching between dc volt and ac volt ((col.1 line 55-65; col.2; fig.8,11) for purpose of reducing component count and ease of design. Thus, taking the combine teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, to incorporate the power supply with means for alternating or switching between dc volt and ac volt for reducing component count and ease of design.

Re claims 13-16 have been analyzed and rejected with respect to claims 5,9,6 respectively.

Re claim 17, scholz et al. disclose of the electronic circuit for adding reverberation effects to an audio signal generated from an external high impedance source and passing the reverberated signal at a predetermined impedance for input into an external sound device (fig.1-4), said electronic circuit comprising, in combination: first and second operational amplifiers each having inverting and non-inverting inputs and an output, each of said outputs comprising a

negative feedback loop coupled to said inputs and shunted to ground (fig.2 (102,105)).

Scholz et al. disclose of wherein said negative feedback loop of said operational amplifier comprises a resistor resistive capacity to have the gain and establish an impedance of the signal at said output suitable for input into the external sound device (fig.2 (R134)), But, the teaching of Scholz et al. fail to disclose of the specific limitation of having the 50K linear potentiometer having variable resistive capacity to variably adjust gain. But, official notice is taken that having the amplifier arranged in such that there is added of a variable resistor in the feedback loop, is commonly known in the art, thus it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have modified the combined teaching of Scholz et al. by incorporating the arrangement of amplifier with a variably resistor for varably adjusting the gain of the signals.

Scholz et al. further teach of wherein said output of said first operational amplifier having a negative feedback loop of said second operational amplifier comprising a resistor arrangement for stabilizing said feedback loop and restoring phase margin to said second operational amplifier (fig.2, with (105)), But, Scholz et al. fail to disclose of the limitation wherein the feedback loop comprising the resistor/capacitor arrangement, However, that

limitation of having a feedback op am amplifier in a resistor and capacitor arrangement is commonly known in the art, thus official notice is taken it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated such a feedback loop with a resistor/capacitor arrangement for stabilizing the circuit. .

Furthermore, Scholz et al. fail to disclose of the low impedance and high current output for input into the spring reverberation device from the second operational amplifier with an output for passing therefore a reverberation signal. But, Prichard disclose of a system wherein the low impedance and high current output for input into the spring reverberation device having an output for passing therefore a reverberation signal (fig.7(56); fig.8) for the purpose of creating distortion enhanced signals. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and now Pritchard as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Scholz et al. by incorporating the low impedance and high current output for input into the spring reverberation device having an output for passing therefore a reverberation signal for the purpose of creating distortion enhanced signals.

The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and now Pritchard as a whole, teach of the single operational amplifier having a input shunted to ground and an output having a negative feedback loop

coupled to said input for setting a predetermined gain and impedance acceptable for input into the external sound device (fig.2 (105), fig.4).

While, The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, disclose of the above, He fail to further disclose of the specific of the each of the negative feedback loop couple to an inverting input, and single amplifier having a non-inverting input to ground. But, official notice is taken that since, The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and now Pritchard as a whole, disclose of the identical circuit configurations and wherein only the polarity of the amplifiers are changed. Thus, changing the polarity would not have produced in unexpected result for the inventions, thus it would have bee obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art, to have modified The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and now Pritchard as a whole, by incorporating the changed in the polarity connections of the amplifiers for creating the for enhancing the sound signal effect.

The combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole teach of a power DC supply circuit being coupled to the first and second operational amplifier and single amplifier (fig.4 (6V DC); fig.2). However, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, fail to disclose of the further limitation wherein the power supply having means for switching between a dc volt source and an ac volt source. But, Telefus disclose of the limitation of having a

power supply with means for alternating or switching between dc volt and ac volt ((col.1 line 55-65; col.2; fig.8,11) for purpose of reducing component count and ease of design. Thus, taking the combine teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, to incorporate the power supply with means for alternating or switching between dc volt and ac volt for reducing component count and ease of design.

Re claim 20, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 17, the combined teaching of the combine teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, would have incorporated the wherein said output of said reverberation device comprises a resistor/capacitor arrangement substantially serving as means for rolling off high frequency gain from the reverberated signal prior to passing into said inverting input of said single operational amplifier (Pritchard, fig.7,8 (85-86, 61,62)).

Re claim 21, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 17, wherein said output from said single operational amplifier comprises a path to ground having resistive capacity to reinforce the impedance of the signal from said single operational amplifier to match the impedance with that of the external sound device (fig. 2(105 B).

However, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, fail to teach of the capacitive capacity to filter voltage spikes prior to passing the signal to the external sound device. But, official notice is taken having the operational amplifier output arrange in such the capacitive capacity to filter voltage spikes prior to passing the signal to the external sound device is commonly known, in the art, thus taking the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Telefus as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to have incorporated the the capacitive capacity to filter voltage spikes prior to passing the signal to the external sound device for providing proper voltage to the external signal.

Re claims 18-19, have been analyzed and rejected with respect to claims 5-6 respectively.

1. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scholz et al. ("4,489,439) and Pritchard (5,802,182) and Telefrus (6,370,039 B1) and further in view of Bacon (US 2004/0190727).

Re claim 2, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 1, However, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and telefus as a whole, fail to disclose of the wherein the input comprises a reverberation effects bypass for maintaining the integrity and impedance of the audio signal through said reverberation effect circuit for direct input into the external sound device. However, Bacon disclose of a system wherein He disclose of similar concept of an effect bypass switch for direct input into a sound device (fig.1 (50,56) for obtaining of a better sound reproduction. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and telefus and Bacon as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify Scholz et al. and Pritchard and telefus as a whole, by incorporating such a of an effect bypass switch for direct input into a sound device for obtaining of a better sound reproduction

3. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scholz et al. (4,489,439) and Pritchard (US 5,802,182) and Telefrus (6,370,039 B1) and further in view of applicant's (Kit assembly instruction).

Re claim 7, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 1, wherein said power supply circuit comprises a transformer (Telefus,fig.4,6)., However the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and Telefus as a whole, fail to disclose of the specific

limitation of lowering an outside voltage source from 120 volts ac to 12 volts ac prior to passing into a rectifying portion for converting the voltage source from ac to dc, said power supply further comprising a pair of adjustable voltage regulators operably establishing power outputs of .+-.9 volts for input into a relay having switching capabilities with a pair of 9 volt batteries coupled thereto. However, (Kit assembly copy) disclose the similar concept of lowering voltage form a current source ac volt prior to passing into a rectifying portion for the converting of ac to dc and the power supply comprising adjustable regulator at see (fig.3) for switch between AC to DC power source. Thus with the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and Telefus and now (applicant's kit assembly copy)as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching of of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and Telefus as a whole, to incorporate the lowering voltage form a current source ac volt prior to passing into a rectifying portion for the converting of ac to dc and the power supply comprising adjustable regulator at see for switch between AC to DC power source.

3. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scholz et al. (4,489,439) and Pritchard (US 5,802,182) and Telefrus (6,370,039 B1) and further in view of Ellis et al. (4,158,813).

Re claim 11, the electronic circuit as set forth in claim 1, wherein said recovery amplifier section comprises an output to external sound device (fig.2 (105B out)). But, the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, as a whole, fail to disclose of the auxiliary jack fitted with a switch for clamping a signal to ground to intermittently control the sound. But, Ellis disclose a system wherein the same concept of having a jack fitted with a switch for clamping the signals to ground to intermittently control the signal (fig.2, col.4 line 40-55) for the purpose of determining selecting the operation of the receiver. Thus, taking the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard and now Ellis et al. as a whole, it would have been obvious for one of the ordinary skill in the art to modify the combined teaching of Scholz et al. and Pritchard as a whole, by incorporating the jack fitted with a switch for clamping the signals to ground to intermittently control the signal for the purpose of determining selecting the operation of the receiver.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Disler Paul whose telephone number is 571-270-1187. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chin Vivian can be reached on 571-272-7848. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DP

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